UNITED
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4 January 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 1 a.m. on 1 January 1991, two Israeli army aircraft attacked the southern part of the city of Sidon, dropping 1,500-lb. bombs which destroyed a residential building and killed 12 people.

This bloody aggression, perpetrated minutes after the start of the new year, is the latest in a series of Israeli attacks which have killed and wounded dozens of civilians in the past year and in previous years.

The Lebanese Government condemns and deplores the way in which Israel continuously flouts the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the safety of its inhabitants and it appeals to the international community to take an unequivocal position on this Israeli policy, which holds international law and human values in contempt.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you the following information concerning the latest Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory:

1. At dawn on Saturday, 5 January 1991, two Israeli Cobra helicopters raided the town of Qualia in the western Bekaa with air-to-ground missiles and heavy machine-gun fire for a period of half an hour. As a result, eight people were killed or injured, a building was destroyed and set on fire and neighbouring buildings suffered material damage.

2. On Sunday, 6 January 1991, six Israeli Air Force F-15 aircraft raided the areas of Alman, Majdelion and Salhiye, east of Sidon. They fired 16 heavy missiles at residential districts, causing the deaths of three persons, injuring five and inflicting enormous material damage on buildings and property.

In condemning and deploring these Israeli attacks, the Lebanese Government draws the international community's attention to Israel's recent dangerous military escalation in southern Lebanon. The latest attacks have caused the deaths of a number of people and destroyed buildings and property, thus adding further tension to an already strained situation in the areas of Israeli occupation and adjacent districts.

The situation in southern Lebanon requires that the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council, take a stand to prevent Israel from further violating international laws and conventions and scorning Lebanon's sovereignty, the lives of its nationals and their property.

I should be grateful if the present letter were distributed as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

A E

General Assembly

Economic and Social Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
First regular session of 1991
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 5 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the announcement of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency on the Special Meeting of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania held on the evening of 1 January.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" and of the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council under the item entitled "Human rights questions", and brought to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) Genc MLLOJA
Chargé d'affaires

Announcement of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency issued at Tirana on 2 January 1991 on the Special Meeting of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers

A special meeting of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers presided by comrade Adil Carcani was conducted on the evening of 1 January. This meeting, which was attended also by some members of the Government, examined the situation created recently in the Albanian-Greek border in Saranda district, which is crossed illegally by an undefined number of citizens, the majority of whom are members of the Greek minority in Albania. Among those who have crossed the border, there are many persons who are long since equipped with regular passports, but who have not yet been able to receive the visa from the Greek embassy at Tirana.

The meeting underlined that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has not incited and does not incite the depature of its citizens from their country, as claimed by certain circles. The Albania Government has shown special care and attention to the equal development of the Greek minority with their Albanian brothers in Albania. It observes the international norms and the Albanian legislation guarantees the right to move abroad to every person who wishes such a thing. Hence, there is no reason for crossing the border illegally.

The meeting of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers underlined that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is in contact with the Foreign Ministry of the Hellenic Republic to avoid such an abnormal situation.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers decided on the creation of a governmental team to examine the situation closely.

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THE SITUATION IN THE
MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Israeli Government has resumed its policy of forcibly expelling and illegally transporting Palestinians to Lebanon across the international frontier, particularly through the so-called "security zone" which it continues to maintain inside Lebanese territory.

On 8 January 1991, the Israeli authorities deported four Palestinian civilians by military helicopter from the occupied Palestinian territories to the outskirts of the town of Marjayoun, from where they were subsequently sent to the Lebanese Army centre in the western Bekaa.

The Palestinians expelled are Sheikh Mustafha Knuah (aged 45), Imad El-Alami (aged 34), Fadel Zaabout (aged 36) and Mustafha Al-Lidani (aged 25). All come from the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Lebanese Government, which has in the past frequently and repeatedly condemned Israel's policy of expelling and deporting Palestinians, in contravention of article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forcible deportation of civilians from their occupied territory regardless of the motive, reiterates its vigorous condemnation of and protest against Israel's repressive policy, which heightens the tension prevailing in the region as a whole and displays disgraceful contempt for the sovereignty of the Lebanese State and its territorial integrity, besides violating the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law, international conventions and the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council: 607 (1988); 608 (1988); 636 (1989); and 641 (1989).

The Lebanese Government also stresses that the time has come for the international community, and particularly the Security Council, to put an end to these inhumane and unlawful measures and practices on the part of Israel, which express scorn for all international values and laws and defiance of Security Council resolutions. Meanwhile, every urgent measure must be taken to ensure the return of those deported to their families, in accordance with international laws and humanitarian principles.

I should be grateful if the present letter were distributed as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

A S

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11 January 1991
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of France and Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As you know, Mr. Roland Dumas and Mr. Ali Alatas, co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, held in Paris, from 21 to 23 December 1990, a meeting with the 12 members of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC); your representative, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, also attended the meeting.

As representatives of the two co-chairmen, we have the honour to transmit to you herewith the final statement that was issued at the end of the meeting (see annex I). We also enclose the draft agreements on a comprehensive political settlement prepared by the two co-chairmen and the permanent members of the Security Council, which have been formally presented to the members of the SNC during the above-mentioned meeting of 21 to 23 December (see annex II). These drafts will be considered by the Co-ordinating Committee of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, which should be reconvened as soon as the conditions necessary to ensure a successful meeting are met.

Finally, we are transmitting an informal explanatory note concerning certain provisions of the drafts, which was provided in the course of the meeting in December (see annex III).

We should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pierre-Louis BLANC
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of Indonesia to the United Nations

ANNEX I

Final statement

The two co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia (PCC), Mr. Roland Dumas and Mr. Ali Alatas, convened a meeting in Paris, from 21 to 23 December 1990, for the purpose of consultations with the 12 members of the Supreme National Council (SNC).* The representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, was also present. The co-chairmen formally presented to the members of the Supreme National Council the draft agreements on a comprehensive political settlement as prepared by the two co-chairmen of the PCC and the permanent members of the Security Council on 26 November 1990. The members of the Supreme National Council then expressed their views on them.

Upon the request from members of the Supreme National Council, an informal explanatory note concerning certain provisions in the texts was provided.

In the course of the discussions, the members of the SNC reiterated their acceptance of the Framework document formulated by the five permanent members of the Security Council in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodia conflict.

As regards the draft agreements of 26 November, there was concurrence on most of the fundamental points. The remaining questions will be further discussed at the Co-ordinating Committee and among the members of the SNC, taking into account the views expressed by the SNC members. It was agreed that the draft agreements be transmitted, together with the explanatory note, to the Co-ordinating Committee of the PCC, which should be reconvened at an early date.

The two co-chairmen, the 12 members of the Supreme National Council and the representative of the United Nations Secretary-General agreed that for the Paris Conference to be reconvened in an atmosphere propitious to national reconciliation, one important condition would be for all parties to the conflict to exercise genuine restraint on the battlefield.

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* Composition of the SNC (in alphabetical order)

Mr. CHAU SEN COOSAL
Mr. CHEM SNGUON
Mr. HOR NAM HONG
Mr. HUN SEN
Mr. IENG MOULY
Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN
Mr. KONG SOM OL
Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH
Mr. SIN SONG
Mr. SON SANN
Mr. SON SEN
Mr. TEA BANH

ANNEX II

Proposed structure for the agreements on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict

I. FINAL ACT

II. AGREEMENT ON A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF THE CAMBODIA CONFLICT

ANNEXES

1. Proposed mandate for UNTAC

   (a) Civil administration

   (b) Military functions

   (c) Elections

   (d) Human rights

2. Withdrawal, cease-fire and related measures

3. Elections

4. Repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons

5. Principles for a new constitution for Cambodia

III. AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SOVEREIGNTY, INDEPENDENCE, TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INVIOLABILITY, NEUTRALITY AND NATIONAL UNITY OF CAMBODIA

IV. DECLARATION ON REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF CAMBODIA

II. Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict

The States participating in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, namely Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

In the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

In order to maintain, preserve and defend the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia,

Desiring to restore and maintain peace in Cambodia, to promote national reconciliation and to ensure the exercise of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people through free and fair elections,

Convinced that only a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodia conflict will be just and durable and will contribute to regional and international peace and security,

Noting the formation of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia in which, throughout the transitional period, national sovereignty and unity are enshrined, and which represents Cambodia externally,

Recognizing that an enhanced United Nations role requires the establishment of a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) with civilian and military components, which will act with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia,

Welcoming the statement made at the conclusion of the meeting held at Jakarta on 10 September 1990,

Welcoming United Nations Security Council resolution 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990 and General Assembly resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990 on Cambodia,

Recognizing that Cambodia's tragic recent history requires special measures to assure protection of human rights, and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

ARRANGEMENTS DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Section I

Transitional period

Article 1

For the purposes of this Agreement, the transitional period shall commence with the entry into force of this Agreement and terminate when the constituent assembly elected through free and fair elections, organized and certified by the United Nations, has approved the constitution and transformed itself into a legislative assembly, and thereafter a new government has been created.

Section II

United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

Article 2

(1) The Signatories invite the United Nations Security Council to establish a United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (hereinafter referred to as "UNTAC") with civilian and military components under the direct responsibility of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. For this purpose the Secretary-General will designate a special representative to act on his behalf.

(2) The Signatories further invite the United Nations Security Council to provide UNTAC with the mandate set forth in annex 1 and to keep its implementation under continuing review through periodic reports submitted by the Secretary-General.

Section III

Supreme National Council

Article 3

The Supreme National Council (hereinafter referred to as "the SNC") is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are enshrined.

Article 4

The members of the SNC shall be committed to the holding of free and fair elections organized and conducted by the United Nations as the basis for forming a new and legitimate Government.

Article 5

The SNC shall, throughout the transitional period, represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies, and in other international institutions and international conferences.

Article 6

The SNC hereby delegates to the United Nations all powers necessary to ensure the implementation of this Agreement, as described in annex 1.

In order to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to free and fair general elections, administrative agencies, bodies and offices which could directly influence the outcome of elections will be placed under direct United Nations supervision or control. In that context, special attention will be given to foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information. To reflect the importance of these subjects, UNTAC needs to exercise such control as is necessary to ensure the strict neutrality of the bodies responsible for them. The United Nations, in consultation with the SNC, will identify which agencies, bodies and offices could continue to operate in order to ensure normal day-to-day life in the country.

Article 7

The relationship between the SNC, UNTAC and existing administrative structures is set forth in annex 1.

Section IV

Withdrawal of foreign forces and its verification

Article 8

Immediately upon entry into force of this Agreement, any foreign forces, advisers, and military personnel remaining in Cambodia, together with their weapons, ammunition, and equipment, shall be withdrawn from Cambodia and not be returned. Such withdrawal and non-return will be subject to UNTAC verification in accordance with annex 2.

Section V

Cease-fire and cessation of arms supply

Article 9

The cease-fire shall take effect at the time this Agreement enters into force. All forces shall immediately disengage and refrain from all hostilities and from any deployment, movement or action that would extend the territory they control or that might lead to renewed fighting.

The Signatories hereby invite the Security Council of the United Nations to request the Secretary-General to provide good offices to assist in this process until such time as the military component of UNTAC is in position to supervise, monitor and verify it.

Article 10

Upon entry into force of this Agreement, there shall be an immediate cessation of all outside military assistance to all Cambodian parties.

Article 11

The objectives of military arrangements during the transitional period shall be to stabilize the security situation and build confidence among the parties to the conflict, so as to reinforce the purposes of this Agreement and to prevent the risks of a return to warfare.

Detailed provisions regarding UNTAC's supervision, monitoring, and verification of the cease-fire and related measures, including verification of the withdrawal of foreign forces and the regrouping, cantonment and ultimate disposition of all Cambodian forces and their weapons during the transitional period, are set forth in annex 1, section B, and annex 2.

PART II

ELECTIONS

Article 12

The Cambodian people shall have the right to determine their own political future through the free and fair election of a constituent assembly, which will draft and approve a new Cambodian Constitution in accordance with article 23 and transform itself into a legislative assembly, which will create the new Cambodian Government. This election will be held under United Nations auspices in a neutral political environment with full respect for the national sovereignty of Cambodia.

Article 13

UNTAC shall be responsible for the organization and conduct of these elections based on the provisions of annex 1, section C, and annex 3.

Article 14

All Signatories commit themselves to respect the results of these elections once certified as free and fair by the United Nations.

PART III

HUMAN RIGHTS

Article 15

(1) All persons in Cambodia and all Cambodian refugees and displaced persons shall enjoy the rights and freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments.

(2) To this end,

(a) Cambodia undertakes:

- To ensure respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia;

- To support the right of all Cambodian citizens to undertake activities which would promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- To take effective measures to ensure that the policies and practices of the past shall never be allowed to return;

- To adhere to relevant international human rights instruments;

(b) The other Signatories to this Agreement undertake to promote and encourage respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia as embodied in the relevant international instruments in order, in particular, to prevent the recurrence of human rights abuses.

Article 16

UNTAC shall be responsible during the transitional period for fostering an environment in which respect for human rights shall be ensured, based on the provisions of annex 1, section D.

Article 17

After the end of the transitional period, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights should continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in Cambodia, including, if necessary, by the appointment of a Special Rapporteur who would report his findings annually to the Commission and to the General Assembly.

PART IV

INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES

Article 18

Cambodia undertakes to maintain, preserve and defend, and the other Signatories undertake to recognize and respect, the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia, as set forth in a separate Agreement.

PART V

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

Article 19

Upon entry into force of this Agreement, every effort will be made to create in Cambodia political, economic and social conditions conducive to the voluntary return and harmonious integration of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons.

Article 20

(1) Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, located outside Cambodia, shall have the right to return to Cambodia and to live in safety, security and dignity, free from intimidation or coercion of any kind.

(2) The Signatories request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to facilitate the repatriation in safety and dignity of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, as an integral part of the comprehensive political settlement and under the overall authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in accordance with the guidelines and principles on the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons as set forth in annex 4.

PART VI

RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES

Article 21

The release of all prisoners of war and civilian internees shall be accomplished at the earliest possible date under the direction of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in co-ordination with UNTAC, with the assistance, as necessary, of other appropriate international humanitarian organizations and the Signatories.

Article 22

The expression "civilian internees" refers to all persons who are not prisoners of war and who, having contributed in any way whatsoever to the armed or political struggle, have been arrested or detained by any of the parties by virtue of their contribution thereto.

PART VII

PRINCIPLES FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CAMBODIA

Article 23

Basic principles, including those regarding human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as regarding Cambodia's status of neutrality, which the new Cambodian Constitution will incorporate, are set forth in annex 5.

PART VIII

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Article 24

The Signatories urge the international community to provide economic and financial support for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia as provided for in a separate declaration.

PART IX

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 25

The Signatories shall, in good faith and in a spirit of co-operation, resolve through peaceful means any disputes with respect to the implementation of this Agreement.

Article 26

The Signatories request other States, international organizations and other bodies to co-operate and assist in the implementation of this Agreement and in the fulfilment by UNTAC of its mandate.

Article 27

The Signatories shall provide their full co-operation to the United Nations to ensure the implementation of its mandate, including by the provision of privileges and immunities, and by ensuring and facilitating freedom of movement and communication within and through their respective territories.

Article 28

(1) The Signatories shall comply in good faith with all obligations undertaken in this Agreement and shall extend full co-operation, including the provision of the information which UNTAC requires in the fulfilment of its mandate.

(2) The signature on behalf of Cambodia by the members of the SNC shall commit all Cambodian parties and armed forces to the provisions of this Agreement.

Article 29

Without prejudice to the prerogatives of the Security Council of the United Nations, and upon the request of the Secretary-General, the two co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia, in the event of a violation or threat of violation of this Agreement, will immediately undertake appropriate consultations with a view to taking appropriate steps to ensure respect for these commitments.

Article 30

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Article 31

This Agreement shall remain open for accession by all States. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the French Republic and Republic of Indonesia. For each State acceding to the Agreement it shall enter into force on the date of deposit of its instruments of accession. Acceding States shall be bound by the same obligations as the Signatories.

Article 32

The originals of this Agreement, of which the Chinese, English, French, Khmer and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Governments of the French Republic and Republic of Indonesia, which shall transmit certified true copies to the Governments of the other States participating in the Paris Conference on Cambodia, as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE AT ... this ... of ..., one thousand nine hundred and ... .

ANNEX 1

Proposed mandate for UNTAC

Section (a) Civil administration

1. In accordance with article 6 of the Agreement, UNTAC will exercise the powers necessary to ensure the implementation of this Agreement, including those relating to the organization and conduct of free and fair elections and the relevant aspects of the administration of Cambodia.

2. The Supreme National Council (SNC) will offer advice to UNTAC, which will comply with this advice provided there is a consensus among the members of the SNC and provided this advice is consistent with the objectives of the present Agreement. The Secretary-General's Special Representative will determine whether such advice is consistent with this Agreement.

If there is no consensus on any given matter among the members of the SNC, the Secretary-General's Special Representative should make every endeavour to reach a consensus on such a matter. In case it is unattainable, the Secretary-General's Special Representative is entitled to make the final decision, taking fully into account views expressed in the SNC.

This mechanism will be used to resolve all issues relating to the implementation of this Agreement which may arise between the Secretary-General's Representative and the SNC.

3. The Secretary-General's Special Representative or his delegate will attend the meetings of the SNC and of any subsidiary body which might be established by it and give its members all necessary information on the decisions taken by UNTAC.

4. In accordance with article 6 of the Agreement, all administrative agencies, bodies and offices acting in the field of foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information will be placed under the direct control of UNTAC, which will exercise it as necessary to ensure strict neutrality. In this respect, the Secretary-General's Special Representative will determine what is necessary and may issue directives to the above-mentioned administrative agencies, bodies and offices. Such directives may be issued to and will bind all Cambodian Parties.

5. In accordance with article 6 of the Agreement, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, in consultation with the SNC, will determine which other administrative agencies, bodies and offices could directly influence the outcome of elections. These administrative agencies, bodies and offices will be placed under direct supervision or control of UNTAC and will comply with any guidance provided by it.

6. In accordance with article 6 of the Agreement, the Secretary-General's Special Representative, in consultation with the SNC, will identify which administrative agencies, bodies, and offices could continue to operate in order to ensure normal day-to-day life in Cambodia, if necessary, under such supervision by UNTAC as it considers necessary.

7. In accordance with article 6 of the Agreement, the authority of the Secretary-General's Special Representative will include the power to:

(a) Install in administrative agencies, bodies and offices of all the Cambodian Parties, United Nations personnel who will have unrestricted access to all administrative operations and informations;

(b) Require the reassignment or removal of any personnel of such administrative agencies, bodies and offices.

8. In consultation with the SNC, UNTAC will supervise law enforcement processes throughout Cambodia to the extent necessary to ensure that law and order are maintained effectively and impartially, and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully protected.

9. If the Secretary-General's Special Representative deems it necessary, UNTAC, in consultation with the SNC, will undertake investigations of complaints and allegations regarding actions by the existing administrative structures in Cambodia that are inconsistent with or work against the objectives of this comprehensive political settlement. UNTAC will also be empowered to undertake such investigation on its own initiative. UNTAC will take, when necessary, appropriate corrective steps.

Section (b) Military functions

1. UNTAC will supervise, monitor and verify the withdrawal of foreign forces, the cease-fire and related measures in accordance with annex 2, including:

(a) Verification of the withdrawal from Cambodia of all categories of foreign forces, advisers and military personnel and their weapons, ammunition and equipment, and their non-return to Cambodia;

(b) Liaison with neighbouring Governments over any developments in or near their territory that could endanger the implementation of this Agreement;

(c) Monitoring the cessation of outside military assistance to all Cambodian parties;

(d) Locating and confiscating caches of weapons and military supplies throughout the country;

(e) Assisting with clearing mines and undertaking training programmes in mine clearance and a mine awareness programme among the Cambodian people.

2. UNTAC will supervise the regrouping and relocating of all forces to specifically designated cantonment areas in accordance with an operational timetable to be agreed upon. While the forces are in the cantonments, UNTAC will supervise the storage of their arms on site.

3. UNTAC will then initiate a phased process of arms control and reduction in such a way as to stabilize the security situation and build confidence among the parties to the conflict.

4. UNTAC will take necessary steps regarding the phased process of return to civilian life of all categories of military forces of the parties, in accordance with annex 2.

5. UNTAC will assist, as necessary, the International Committee of the Red Cross in the release of all prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Section (c) Elections

1. UNTAC will organize and conduct the election referred to in Part II of this Agreement in accordance with this section and annex 3.

2. UNTAC may consult with the SNC regarding the organization and conduct of the electoral process.

3. In the exercise of its responsibilities in relation to the electoral process, the specific authority of UNTAC will include the following:

(a) The establishment, in consultation with the SNC, of a system of laws, procedures and administrative measures necessary for the holding of a free and fair election in Cambodia, including the adoption of an electoral law and of a code of conduct regulating participation in the election in a manner consistent with respect for human rights and prohibiting coercion or financial inducement in order to influence voter preference;

(b) The suspension or abrogation, in consultation with the SNC, of provisions of existing laws which could defeat the objects and purposes of this Agreement;

(c) The design and implementation of a voter education programme, covering all aspects of the election, to support the election process;

(d) The design and implementation of a system of voter registration, as a first phase of the electoral process, to ensure that eligible voters have the opportunity to register, and the subsequent preparation of verified voter registration lists;

(e) The design and implementation of a system of registration of political parties and lists of candidates;

(f) Ensuring fair access to the media, including press, television and radio, for all political parties contesting in the election;

(g) The adoption and implementation of measures to monitor and facilitate the participation of Cambodians in the elections, the political campaign, and the balloting procedures;

(h) The design and implementation of a system of balloting and polling, to ensure that registered voters have the opportunity to vote;

(i) The establishment, in consultation with the SNC, of co-ordinated arrangements to facilitate the presence of foreign observers wishing to observe the campaign and voting;

(j) Overall direction of polling and the vote count;

(k) The identification and investigation of complaints of electoral irregularities, and the taking of appropriate corrective action;

(l) Determining whether or not the election was free and fair and, if so, certification of list of persons duly elected.

4. In carrying out its responsibilities under the present section, UNTAC will establish a system of safeguards to assist it in ensuring the absence of fraud during the electoral process, including arrangements for Cambodian representatives to observe the registration and polling procedures and the provision of an UNTAC mechanism for hearing and deciding complaints.

5. The timetable for the various phases of the electoral process will be determined by UNTAC, in consultation with the SNC as provided in paragraph 2 of this section. The duration of the electoral process will be ---- months.

6. In organizing and conducting the electoral process, UNTAC will make every effort to ensure that the system and procedures adopted are absolutely impartial, while the operational arrangements are as administratively simple and efficient as possible.

Section (d) Human rights

In accordance with article 16, UNTAC will make provisions for:

(a) The development and implementation of a programme of human rights education to promote respect for and understanding of human rights;

(b) General human rights oversight during the transitional period;

(c) The investigation of human rights complaints, and, where appropriate, corrective action.

ANNEX 2

Withdrawal, cease-fire and related measures*

Article I

Cease-fire

1. All Cambodian Parties (hereinafter referred to as "the Parties") agree to observe a comprehensive cease-fire on land and water and in the air. This cease-fire will be implemented in two phases. During the first phase, the cease-fire will be observed with the assistance of the Secretary-General of the United Nations through his good offices. During the second phase, which should commence as soon as possible, the cease-fire will be supervised, monitored and verified by UNTAC. The Commander of the military component of UNTAC, in consultation with the Parties, shall determine the exact time and date at which the second phase will commence. This date will be set at least four weeks in advance of its coming into effect.

2. The Parties undertake that, upon the signing of this Agreement, they will observe a cease-fire and will order their armed forces immediately to disengage and refrain from all hostilities and any deployment, movement or action that would extend the territory they control or that might lead to a resumption of fighting, pending the commencement of the second phase. "Forces" are agreed to include all regular, provincial, district, paramilitary, and other auxiliary forces. During the first phase, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will provide his good offices to the Parties to assist them in its observance. The Parties undertake to co-operate with the Secretary-General or his representatives in the exercise of his good offices in this regard.

3. The Parties agree that, immediately upon the signing of this Agreement, the following information will be provided to the United Nations:

(a) Total strength of their forces, organization, precise number and location of deployments inside and outside Cambodia. The deployment will be depicted on a map marked with locations of all troop positions, occupied or unoccupied, including staging camps, supply bases and supply routes;

(b) Comprehensive lists of arms, ammunition and equipment held by their forces, and the exact locations at which those arms, ammunition and equipment are deployed;

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* All time-frames indicated in the present annex are included for reference only, as provided by the United Nations Secretariat.

(c) Detailed record of their mine-fields, including types and characteristics of mines laid and information of booby traps used by them together with any information available to them about mine-fields laid or booby traps used by the other Parties.

4. Immediately upon his arrival in Cambodia, and not later than four weeks before the beginning of the second phase, the Commander of the military component of UNTAC will, in consultation with the Parties, finalize UNTAC's plan for the regroupment and cantonment of the forces of the Parties and for the storage of their arms, ammunition and equipment under UNTAC supervision. This plan will include the designation of regroupment and cantonment areas, as well as an agreed timetable. The cantonment areas will be established at battalion size or larger.

5. The Parties agree to take steps to inform their forces at least two weeks before the beginning of the second phase, using all possible means of communication, about the agreed date and time of the beginning of the second phase, about the agreed plan for the regroupment and cantonment of their forces and for the storage of their arms, ammunition and equipment and, in particular, about the exact locations of the regroupment areas to which their forces are to report. Such information will continue to be disseminated for a period of four weeks after the beginning of the second phase.

6. The Parties shall scrupulously observe the cease-fire and will not resume any hostilities by land, water or air. The commanders of their armed forces will ensure that all troops under their command remain on their respective positions, pending their movement to the designated regroupment areas, and refrain from all hostilities and from any deployment or movement or action which would extend the territory they control or which might lead to a resumption of fighting.

Article II

Liaison system and Mixed Military Working Group

A Mixed Military Working Group (MMWG) will be established with a view to resolving any problems that may arise in the observance of the cease-fire. It will be chaired by the Commander of the military component of UNTAC or his representative. Each Party agrees to designate, not later than one week prior to the date of the beginning of the second phase, an officer of the rank of brigadier or equivalent to serve on the MMWG. Its composition, method of operation and meeting places will be determined by the Commander of the military component of UNTAC, in consultation with the Parties, before the beginning of the second phase. Similar liaison arrangements will be made at lower military command levels to resolve practical problems on the ground.

Article III

Regroupment and cantonment of the forces of the Parties and storage of their arms, ammunition and equipment

1. In accordance with the operational timetable referred to in paragraph 4 of article I of the present annex, all forces of the Parties that are not already in designated cantonment areas will report to designated regroupment areas, which will be established and operated by the military component of UNTAC. These regroupment areas will be established and operational not later than one week prior to the date of the beginning of the second phase. The Parties agree to arrange for all their forces, with all their arms, ammunition and equipment, to report to regroupment areas within two weeks after the beginning of the second phase. All personnel who have reported to the regroupment areas will thereafter be escorted by personnel of the military component of UNTAC, with their arms, ammunition and equipment, to designated cantonment areas. All Parties agree to ensure that personnel reporting to the regroupment areas will be able to do so in full safety and without any hindrance.

2. On the basis of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of article I of the present annex, UNTAC will confirm that the regroupment and cantonment processes have been completed in accordance with the plan referred to in paragraph 4 of article I of this annex. UNTAC will endeavour to complete these processes within four weeks from the date of the beginning of the second phase. On the completion of the regroupment of all forces and of their movement to cantonment areas, respectively, the Commander of the military component of UNTAC will so inform each of the four Parties.

3. The Parties agree that, upon arrival in designated cantonment areas, their personnel will be instructed by their commanders to hand over all their arms, ammunition and equipment for storage on site in their own custody. Upon confirmation by UNTAC of the completion of the cantonment of all forces, such arms, ammunition and equipment will be handed over to UNTAC for storage on site in the custody of UNTAC.

4. UNTAC will check the arms, ammunition and equipment handed over to it against the lists referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of article I of this annex, in order to verify that all the arms, ammunition and equipment in the possession of the Parties have been placed under its custody.

Article IV

Resupply of forces during cantonment

The military component of UNTAC will supervise the resupply of all forces of the Parties during the regroupment and cantonment processes. Such resupply will be confined to items of a non-lethal nature such as food, water, clothing and medical supplies as well as provision of medical care.

Article V

Ultimate disposition of the forces of the Parties and of their arms, ammunition and equipment

1. In order to reinforce the objectives of a comprehensive political settlement, minimize the risks of a return to warfare, stabilize the security situation and build confidence among the Parties to the conflict, all Parties agree to undertake a phased process of return to civilian life of all categories of their military forces, and to do so within a reasonable time-frame in accordance with a detailed plan to be drawn up by UNTAC in consultation with the Parties.

2. UNTAC will continue to guard all the arms, ammunition and equipment of the Parties throughout the transitional period. The ultimate disposition of those arms, ammunition and equipment will be determined by the government that emerges through the free and fair elections in accordance with article 12 of the Agreement.

Article VI

Verification of withdrawal from Cambodia and non-return of all categories of foreign forces

1. UNTAC shall be provided no later than two weeks before the commencement of the second phase of the cease-fire with detailed information in writing regarding the withdrawal of foreign forces. This information shall include the following elements:

(a) Total strength of these forces and their organization and deployment;

(b) Comprehensive lists of arms, ammunition and equipment held by these forces, and their exact locations;

(c) A withdrawal plan (already implemented or to be implemented), including withdrawal routes, border crossing points and time of departure from Cambodia.

2. On the basis of the information provided in accordance with paragraph 1 above, UNTAC will undertake an investigation in the manner it deems appropriate. The Party providing the information will be required to make personnel available to accompany UNTAC investigators.

3. Upon confirmation of the presence of any foreign forces, UNTAC will immediately deploy military personnel with the foreign forces and accompany them until they have withdrawn from Cambodian territory. UNTAC will also establish check-points on withdrawal routes, border crossing points and airfields to verify the withdrawal and ensure the non-return of all categories of foreign forces.

4. The Mixed Military Working Group provided for in article II of this annex will assist UNTAC in fulfilling the above-mentioned tasks.

Article VII

Cessation of outside military assistance to all Cambodian Parties

1. All Parties undertake, from the time of the signing of this Agreement, not to obtain or seek any outside military assistance, including weapons, ammunition and military equipment from outside sources.

2. The Signatories whose territory is adjacent to Cambodia, namely, the Governments of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, undertake to:

(a) Prevent the territories of their respective States, including land territory, territorial sea and air space, from being used for the purpose of providing any form of military assistance to any of the Cambodian Parties. Resupply of such items as food, water, clothing and medical supplies through their territories will be allowed but under the supervision of UNTAC;

(b) Provide written confirmation to the Commander of the military component of UNTAC not later than four weeks after the second phase of the cease-fire begins that no forces, arms, ammunition or military equipment of any of the Cambodian Parties are present on their territories;

(c) Receive an UNTAC liaison officer in each of their capitals and designate an officer of the rank of colonel or equivalent, not later than four weeks after the beginning of the second phase of the cease-fire, in order to assist UNTAC in investigating any complaints that activities are taking place on its territory that are contrary to the provisions of the comprehensive political settlement.

3. To enable UNTAC to monitor the cessation of outside assistance to all Cambodian Parties, the Parties agree that, upon signature of this Agreement, they will provide to UNTAC any information available to them about the routes and means by which military assistance, including weapons, ammunition and military equipment, have been supplied to any of the Parties. Immediately after the second phase of the cease-fire begins, UNTAC will take the following practical measures:

(a) Establish check-points along the routes and at selected locations along the border and at airfields;

(b) Patrol the coastal and inland waterways of Cambodia;

(c) Maintain mobile teams at strategic locations within Cambodia to patrol and investigate allegations of supply of arms to any of the Parties.

Article VIII

Caches of weapons and military supplies

1. In order to stabilize the security situation, build confidence and reduce arms and military supplies throughout Cambodia, each Party agrees to provide to the Commander of the military component of UNTAC before a date to be determined by him, all information at its disposal, including marked maps, about known or suspected caches of weapons and military supplies throughout Cambodia.

2. On the basis of information received, the military component of UNTAC shall deploy verification teams to investigate each report and will destroy each cache found.

Article IX

Unexploded ordnance devices

1. Soon after arrival in Cambodia, the military component of UNTAC shall ensure as a first step that all known mine-fields are clearly marked.

2. The Parties agree that, after completion of the regroupment and cantonment processes in accordance with article III of the present annex, they will make available mine-clearing teams which, under the supervision and control of UNTAC military personnel, will leave the cantonment areas in order to assist UNTAC in removing, disarming or deactivating remaining unexploded ordnance devices. Those mines or objects which cannot be removed, disarmed or deactivated will be clearly marked in accordance with a system to be devised by the military component of UNTAC.

3. Simultaneously, UNTAC shall:

(a) Conduct a mass public education programme in the recognition and avoidance of explosive devices;

(b) Train Cambodian volunteers to dispose of unexploded ordnance devices;

(c) Provide emergency first-aid training to Cambodian volunteers.

Article X

Investigation of violations

1. Upon receipt of any information or complaint from one of the Parties relating to a possible case of non-compliance with any of the provisions of the present annex or related provisions, UNTAC will undertake an investigation in the manner which it deems appropriate. Where the investigation takes place in response to a complaint by one of the Parties, that Party will be required to make personnel

available to accompany the UNTAC investigators. The results of such investigation will be conveyed by UNTAC to the complaining Party and the Party complained against, and if necessary to the SNC.

2. UNTAC will also carry out investigations on its own initiative in other cases when it has reason to believe or suspect that a violation of this annex or related provisions may be taking place.

Article XI

Release of prisoners of war

The military component of UNTAC will provide assistance as required to the International Committee of the Red Cross in the latter's discharge of its functions relating to the release of prisoners of war.

Article XII

Repatriation and resettlement of displaced Cambodians

The military component of UNTAC will provide assistance as necessary in the repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons carried out in accordance with articles 19 and 20 of the Agreement, in particular the clearing of repatriation routes and reception centres of mines and the protection of the reception centres.

ANNEX 3

Elections

1. The constituent assembly referred to in article 12 of the Agreement shall consist of ... members. Within (three) months from the date of the election, it shall complete its tasks of drafting and adopting a new Cambodian Constitution and transform itself into a legislative assembly which will form a new Cambodian Government.

2. The election referred to in article 12 of the Agreement will be held in Cambodia on a nation-wide basis in accordance with a system of proportional representation on the basis of lists of candidates put forward by political parties.

3. All Cambodians, including those who at the time of signature of this Agreement are Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, will have the same rights, freedoms and opportunities to take part in the electoral process.

4. Every person who has reached the age of 18 at the time of application to register, or who turns 18 during the registration period, and who either was born in Cambodia or is the child of a person born in Cambodia, will be eligible to vote in the election.

5. Political parties may be formed by any group of ... registered voters. Party platforms shall be consistent with the principles and objectives of the Agreement on a comprehensive political settlement.

6. Party affiliation will be required in order to stand for election to the constituent assembly. Political parties will present lists of candidates standing for election on their behalf, who will be registered voters.

7. Political parties and candidates will be registered in order to stand for election. UNTAC will confirm that political parties and candidates meet the established criteria in order to qualify for participation in the election. Adherence to a Code of Conduct established by UNTAC in consultation with the SNC will be a condition for such participation.

8. Voting will be by secret ballot, with provision made to assist those who are disabled or who cannot read or write.

9. The freedoms of speech, assembly and movement will be fully respected. All registered political parties will enjoy fair access to the media, including the press, television and radio.

ANNEX 4

Repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons

PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. As part of the comprehensive political settlement, every assistance will need to be given to Cambodian refugees and displaced persons as well as to countries of temporary refuge and the country of origin in order to facilitate the voluntary return of all Cambodian refugees and displaced persons in a peaceful and orderly manner. It must also be ensured that there would be no residual problems for the countries of temporary refuge. The country of origin with responsibility towards its own people will accept their return as conditions become conducive.

PART II

CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO THE RETURN OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

2. The task of rebuilding the Cambodian nation will require the harnessing of all its human and natural resources. To this end, the return to the place of their choice of Cambodians from their temporary refuge and elsewhere outside their country of origin will make a major contribution.

3. Every effort should be made to ensure that the conditions that have led to a large number of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons seeking refuge in other countries should not recur. Nevertheless, some Cambodian refugees and displaced persons will wish and be able to return spontaneously to their homeland.

4. There must be full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cambodians, including those of the repatriated refugees and displaced persons, in recognition of their entitlement to live in peace and security, free from intimidation and coercion of any kind. These rights would include, *inter alia*, freedom of movement within Cambodia, the choice of domicile and employment, and the right to property.

5. In accordance with the comprehensive political settlement, every effort should be made to create concurrently in Cambodia political, economic and social conditions conducive to the return and harmonious integration of the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons.

6. With a view to ensuring that refugees and displaced persons participate in the elections, mass repatriation should commence and be completed as soon as possible, taking into account all the political, humanitarian, logistical, technical and socio-economic factors involved, and with the co-operation of the SNC.

7. Repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons should be voluntary and their decision should be taken in full possession of the facts. Choice of destination within Cambodia should be that of the individual. The unity of the family must be preserved.

PART III

OPERATIONAL FACTORS

8. Consistent with respect for principles of national sovereignty in the countries of temporary refuge and origin, and in close co-operation with the countries of temporary refuge and origin, full access by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), ICRC and other relevant international agencies should be guaranteed to all Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, with a view to the agencies undertaking the census, tracing, medical assistance, food distribution and other activities vital to the discharge of their mandate and operational responsibilities; such access should also be provided in Cambodia to enable the relevant international organizations to carry out their traditional monitoring as well as operational responsibilities.

9. In the context of the comprehensive political settlement, the Signatories note with satisfaction that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has entrusted UNHCR with the role of leadership and co-ordination among intergovernmental agencies assisting with the repatriation and relief of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons. The Signatories look to all non-governmental organizations to co-ordinate as much as possible their work for the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons with that of UNHCR.

10. The SNC, the Governments of the countries in which the Cambodian refugees and displaced persons have sought temporary refuge, and the countries which contribute to the repatriation and integration effort, will wish to monitor closely and facilitate the repatriation of the returnees. An ad hoc consultative body should be established for a limited term for these purposes. UNHCR, ICRC, and other international agencies as appropriate, as well as UNTAC, would be invited to join as full participants.

11. Adequately monitored short-term repatriation assistance should be provided on an impartial basis to enable the families and individuals returning to Cambodia to establish their lives and livelihoods harmoniously in their society. These interim measures would be phased out and replaced in the longer term by the reconstruction programme.

12. Those responsible for organizing and supervising the repatriation operation will need to ensure that conditions of security are created for the movement of the refugees and displaced persons. In this respect, it is imperative that appropriate border crossing points and routes be designated and cleared of mines and other hazards.

13. The international community should contribute generously to the financial requirements of the repatriation operation.

ANNEX 5

Principles for a new constitution for Cambodia

1. The constitution will be the supreme law of the land. It may be amended only by a designated process involving legislative approval, popular referendum, or both.

2. The constitution will contain a declaration of fundamental rights, including the rights to life, personal liberty, security, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, assembly and association [including political parties and trade unions], due process and equality before the law, protection from arbitrary deprivation of property or deprivation of private property without just compensation, and freedom from racial, ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination. It will prohibit the retroactive application of criminal law. The declaration will be consistent with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international instruments. Aggrieved individuals will be entitled to have the courts adjudicate and enforce these rights.

3. The constitution will declare Cambodia's status as a sovereign, independent and neutral State, and the national unity of the Cambodian people.

4. The constitution will provide for periodic and genuine elections. It will provide for the right to vote and to be elected by universal and equal suffrage. It will provide for voting by secret ballot, with a requirement that electoral procedures provide a full and fair opportunity to organize and participate in the electoral process.

5. An independent judiciary will be established, empowered to enforce the rights provided under the constitution.

6. The constitution will be adopted by a ... majority of the members of the constituent assembly.

III. Agreement concerning the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

In the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Convinced that a comprehensive political settlement for Cambodia is essential for the long-term objective of maintaining peace and security in South-East Asia,

Recalling their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other rules of international law,

Considering that full observance of the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal and external affairs of States is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of States freely to determine their own political, economic, cultural and social systems in accordance with the will of their peoples, without outside interference, subversion, coercion or threat in any form whatsoever,

Desiring to promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant international instruments,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. Cambodia hereby solemnly undertakes to maintain, preserve and defend its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality, and national unity; the perpetual neutrality of Cambodia shall be proclaimed and enshrined in the Cambodian constitution to be adopted after free and fair elections.

2. To this end, Cambodia undertakes:

(a) To refrain from any action that might impair the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and inviolability of other States;

(b) To refrain from entering into any military alliances or other military agreements with other States that would be inconsistent with its neutrality, without prejudice to Cambodia's right to acquire the necessary military equipment, arms, munitions and assistance to enable it to exercise its inherent right of self-defence and to maintain law and order;

(c) To refrain from interference in any form whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of other States;

(d) To terminate treaties and agreements that are incompatible with its sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality, and national unity;

(e) To refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(f) To settle all disputes with other States by peaceful means;

(g) To refrain from using its territory or the territories of other States to impair the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity and inviolability of other States;

(h) To refrain from permitting the introduction or stationing of foreign forces, including military personnel, in any form whatsoever, in Cambodia, and to prevent the establishment or maintenance of foreign military bases, strong points or facilities in Cambodia, except pursuant to United Nations authorization for the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

Article 2

1. The other parties to this Agreement hereby solemnly undertake to recognize and to respect in every way the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia.

2. To this end, they undertake:

(a) To refrain from entering into any military alliances or other military agreements with Cambodia that would be inconsistent with Cambodia's neutrality, without prejudice to Cambodia's right to acquire the necessary military equipment, arms, munitions and assistance to enable it to exercise its inherent right of self-defence and to maintain law and order;

(b) To refrain from interference in any form whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of Cambodia;

(c) To refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of Cambodia, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations;

(d) To settle all disputes with Cambodia by peaceful means;

(e) To refrain from using their territories or the territories of other States to impair the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia;

(f) To refrain from using the territory of Cambodia to impair the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and inviolability of other States;

(g) To refrain from the introduction or stationing of foreign forces, including military personnel, in any form whatsoever, in Cambodia and from establishing or maintaining military bases, strong points or facilities in Cambodia, except pursuant to United Nations authorization for the implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

Article 3

1. All persons in Cambodia shall enjoy the rights and freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments.

2. To this end,

(a) Cambodia undertakes:

- To ensure respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia;

- To support the right of all Cambodian citizens to undertake activities that would promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- To take effective measures to ensure that the policies and practices of the past shall never be allowed to return;

- To adhere to relevant international human rights instruments;

(b) The other parties to this Agreement undertake to promote and encourage respect for an observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cambodia as embodied in the relevant international instruments in order, in particular, to prevent the recurrence of human rights abuses.

3. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights should continue to monitor closely the human rights situation in Cambodia, including, if necessary, by the appointment of a Special Rapporteur who would report his findings annually to the Commission and to the General Assembly.

Article 4

The parties to this Agreement call upon all other States to recognize and respect in every way the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality and national unity of Cambodia and to refrain from any action inconsistent with these principles or with other provisions of this Agreement.

Article 5

1. In the event of a violation or threat of violation of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability, neutrality or national unity of Cambodia, or of any of the other commitments herein, the parties to this Agreement undertake to consult immediately with a view to adopting all appropriate steps to ensure respect for these commitments.

2. Such steps may include, inter alia, reference of the matter to the Security Council of the United Nations or recourse to the means for the peaceful settlement of disputes referred to in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The parties to this Agreement may also call upon the assistance of the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia.

4. In the event of serious violations of human rights in Cambodia, they will call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such other steps as are appropriate for the prevention and suppression of such violations in accordance with the relevant international instruments.

Article 6

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Article 7

This Agreement shall remain open for accession by all States. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the French Republic. For each State acceding to this Agreement, it shall enter into force on the date of deposit of its instrument of accession.

Article 8

The original of this Agreement, of which the Chinese, English, French, Khmer and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Government of

the French Republic, which shall transmit certified true copies to the Governments of the other States participating in the Paris Conference on Cambodia and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Paris this ... day of ..., 1990.

IV. Declaration on rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia

1. The primary objective of the reconstruction of Cambodia should be the advancement of the Cambodian nation and people, without discrimination or prejudice, and with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for all. The achievement of this objective requires the full implementation of the comprehensive political settlement.

2. The main responsibility for deciding Cambodia's reconstruction needs and plans should rest with the Cambodian people and the government formed after free and fair elections. No attempt should be made to impose a development strategy on Cambodia from any outside source or deter potential donors from contributing to the reconstruction of Cambodia.

3. International, regional and bilateral assistance to Cambodia should be co-ordinated as much as possible, complement and supplement local resources and be made available impartially with full regard for Cambodia's sovereignty, priorities, institutional means and absorptive capacity.

4. In the context of the reconstruction effort, economic aid should benefit all areas of Cambodia, especially the more disadvantaged, and reach all levels of society.

5. The implementation of an international aid effort would have to be phased in over a period that realistically acknowledges both political and technical imperatives. It would also necessitate a significant degree of co-operation between the future Cambodian Government and bilateral, regional and international contributors.

6. An important role will be played in rehabilitation and reconstruction by the United Nations system. The launching of an international reconstruction plan and an appeal for contributions should take place at an appropriate time, so as to ensure its success.

7. No effective programme of national reconstruction can be initiated without detailed assessments of Cambodia's human, natural and other economic assets. It will be necessary for a census to be conducted, developmental priorities identified, and the availability of resources, internal and external, determined.

To this end there will be scope for sending to Cambodia fact-finding missions from the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other agencies, with the consent of the future Cambodian Government.

8. With the achievement of the comprehensive political settlement, it is now possible and desirable to initiate a process of rehabilitation, addressing immediate needs, and to lay the groundwork for the preparation of medium- and long-term reconstruction plans.

9. For this period of rehabilitation, the United Nations Secretary-General is requested to help co-ordinate the programme guided by a person appointed for this purpose.

10. In this rehabilitation phase, particular attention will need to be given to food security, health, housing, training, education, the transport network and the restoration of Cambodia's existing basic infrastructure and public utilities.

11. The implementation of a longer-term international development plan for reconstruction should await the formation of a government following the elections and the determination and adoption of its own policies and priorities.

12. This reconstruction phase should promote Cambodian entrepreneurship and make use of the private sector, among other sectors, to help advance self-sustaining economic growth. It would also benefit from regional approaches, involving, inter alia, institutions such as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Mekong Committee, and Governments within the region; and from participation by non-governmental organizations.

13. In order to harmonize and monitor the contributions that will be made by the international community to the reconstruction of Cambodia after the formation of a government following the elections, a consultative body, to be called the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC), should be set up at an appropriate time and be open to potential donors and other relevant parties. The United Nations Secretary-General is requested to make special arrangements for the United Nations system to support ICORC in its work, notably in ensuring a smooth transition from the rehabilitation to reconstruction phases.

ANNEX III

Explanatory note

The role of the United Nations as envisioned in the draft agreement is based upon full respect for the sovereignty of the Cambodian nation and covers every aspect of a comprehensive political settlement. It foresees tasks with regard to the withdrawal, cease-fire and related military measures, the civil administration during the transitional period, the protection of human rights, the organization and conduct of free and fair general elections, the repatriation of Cambodian refugees and displaced persons, and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia.

With respect to civil administration during the transitional period, the draft agreement provides that there will be three categories of entities exercising powers. The first is the Supreme National Council, which, under article 3 of the main agreement, is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which the sovereignty, independence and unity of Cambodia are enshrined during the transitional period.

The second is UNTAC, to which, under article 6 of the main agreement, the Supreme National Council will delegate such powers as are necessary for the implementation of the agreement in order to ensure a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections. Annex 1 of the draft agreement stipulates some of the tasks of UNTAC in this respect, and provides for a mechanism governing the relationship between the Supreme National Council and UNTAC. That mechanism, provided in section (a), paragraph 2, is designed to ensure that UNTAC can be provided as far as possible with guidance by the Supreme National Council on the basis of consensus. It further provides that, should the Supreme National Council be unable to provide such guidance, even-handed decisions can be taken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as a last resort, taking fully into account the views expressed by the members of the Supreme National Council.

The third category is the existing administrative structures. In this connection, section (a) of annex 1, provides that UNTAC will have three levels of interaction with agencies, bodies and offices of the existing administrative structures: (1) control; (2) control or supervision; (3) no control or supervision, but only investigation of complaints. The interaction will be limited to those functions and activities of the existing administrative structures, be they at the national, provincial, district or village level, which could directly influence the holding of free and fair elections in a neutral political environment. Other functions and activities will remain unaffected. An efficient and cost-effective discharge of its mandate will require UNTAC to take a pragmatic, realistic and practical approach in full consultation and co-operation with the Supreme National Council and the existing civil administration.

The first level of interaction, control, is specified in paragraph 4 of section (a) of annex 1, which provides that UNTAC will exercise such direct control

as is necessary to ensure strict neutrality in the five areas already identified in paragraph 10 of the Framework document of 28 August as directly influencing the elections. In this connection, UNTAC would co-operate closely with the existing administrative structures to ensure that its tasks can be fulfilled successfully.

The second level of interaction is provided in paragraph 5, where UNTAC would exercise a lesser degree of "supervision or control" over those other administrative agencies, bodies and offices which have to be identified, in consultation with the Supreme National Council, as possibly directly influencing the outcome of elections. In this respect, the role of UNTAC would be limited to providing guidance and surveillance for the purpose of ensuring that a neutral political environment is maintained.

The third level of interaction is provided in paragraph 6. Here again, UNTAC would consult with the Supreme National Council to identify those administrative agencies, bodies and offices which could continue to operate in order to ensure normal day-to-day life in the country without any supervision or control. The role of UNTAC would be limited to investigation of complaints of actions or inactions that could affect the electoral process. These investigations would take place in accordance with the procedure specified in paragraph 9 of section (a) of annex 1. Such investigations would also be carried out with respect to complaints concerning actions or inactions by the agencies, bodies and offices of the existing administrative structures which are under UNTAC control or supervision, as defined above.

In connection with the role of UNTAC regarding civil administration, paragraph 7 of annex 1 vests UNTAC with certain personnel powers. However, these powers would only be exercised by UNTAC if it is found that certain individuals have acted in a manner inconsistent with the objectives of the settlement agreement.

Paragraph 8 of section (a) of annex 1 provides a supervisory role for UNTAC with regard to law enforcement processes throughout Cambodia, in consultation with the SNC. This is directly related to functions with respect to public security, and would encompass supervision of the maintenance of law and order and related judicial processes. It is foreseen that the civilian component of UNTAC would include police monitors. The role of these monitors would be to supervise the existing police in order to ensure that law and order are maintained effectively and impartially, and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully protected.

It is clear that, in the exercise of its tasks in respect of civil administration, UNTAC will work closely with the Supreme National Council and of the existing administrative structures. Without such co-operation, UNTAC will be unable to ensure that a neutral political environment conducive to the holding of free and fair elections, which is the touchstone of the role of the United Nations, can be established and maintained.

The role of the military component of UNTAC is outlined in section (b) of annex 1 and in annex 2. Since, during the first phase of the cease-fire, the United Nations would not yet be in a position to undertake fully all the tasks

provided for in paragraph 1 of section (b), it is foreseen in article 9 of the main agreement and in annex 2, article I, that the United Nations would provide "good offices" at that time. In this respect it can be envisioned that the United Nations would assist the Parties by providing liaison and communications to aid in the maintenance of the cease-fire.

Once the military component of UNTAC has been fully deployed, it would undertake the fulfilment of its tasks during the "second phase" of the cease-fire. In carrying out its functions in this respect, UNTAC will depend upon the full co-operation of all parties concerned and their implementation in good faith of the obligations they have undertaken in the comprehensive settlement agreement. This will be especially important with respect to the activities foreseen in connection with the verification of the withdrawal of all categories of foreign military forces, their non-return to Cambodia, and the cessation of military assistance.

With respect to the Cambodian armed forces, the draft agreement foresees a process of their regroupment, cantonment, disarming and eventual return to civilian life. Here again, the full co-operation of the Parties is vital. Each step can and would only be undertaken once the previous step has been completed. In this connection, article X of annex 2 foresees that, at each stage of the process, should any Party suspect that there has not been full compliance by any other Party, investigations by UNTAC would take place with the assistance of the complaining Party. The article X mechanism would also apply to all other aspects of the military obligations of the parties to the settlement agreements.

It is foreseen in article V of annex 2 that a detailed plan of phased return to civilian life of the cantoned forces within a reasonable time-frame would be drawn up in consultation with the Parties. Such a return to civilian life is essential in order to minimize the risk of return to warfare, stabilize the security situation, and build confidence among the Parties, thus to ensure the best possible prospects of the durability of the settlement. It is also essential in order to allow those Cambodians who have been cantoned to be in a position to participate freely in the electoral process, and hence to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination free from any possibility of intimidation or interference. The implementation of the detailed plan for return to civilian life would, like the other military aspects of the settlement, take into account the need to provide assurances to all Parties at each phase of the process. Certainly, it would not be possible to undertake any activities in this respect without the full co-operation of all the Cambodian Parties.

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia concerning recent acts of violence in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and attached text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Question of Palestine" and "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nana S. SUTRESNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement concerning recent acts of violence in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 issued on 5 January 1991 by the Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia

1. The Government of Indonesia is deeply concerned about recent acts of violence in the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, especially the Gaza Strip, and condemns the indiscriminate shooting by Israeli security forces against Palestinian civilians, in its continuing efforts to suppress the intifadah, which led to the killing of five Palestinians and the injury of as many as 250. Such brutal actions by Israel, the occupying Power, demonstrate the continuing violations of its obligations under the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 1949, and Security Council resolution 681 (1990).

2. We call upon all States to strengthen their efforts to provide international protection for the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and to promote the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East to reach a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

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ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Letter dated 11 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and French, the text of the statement on Myanmar - Burma issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 4 January 1991.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement on Burma published on 4 January 1991 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States expressed their satisfaction at the way in which free elections last May allowed the Burmese people to demonstrate their overwhelming desire for a democratic system in Burma.

They cannot however conceal their growing concern at the continuing failure of the Burmese military authorities to respond to the people's will and at the continuing rejection by those authorities of requests by properly elected representatives for a democratic process to be initiated. Neither can they ignore the numerous failures to adhere to internationally accepted standards of behaviour, to respect human rights, including the rights of Burmese citizens employed by diplomatic representations, to put an end to the harassment, detention and house-arrest of opposition leaders and to release political prisoners immediately.

The Community and its member States have a legitimate concern for human rights and cannot remain silent when civil and democratic rights are violated. Respect for such rights is a condition for the maintenance of peace, which is increasingly seen as a collective international responsibility. A call to respect human rights cannot be dismissed as interference in the domestic affairs of other States.

The situation in Burma has led the Community and its member States to suspend non-humanitarian development aid programmes. Economic and trade relations are now reduced to a minimum. For some time the member States of the Community have not sold arms to Burma.

The Community and its member States have no desire to punish or isolate Burma. On the contrary, they wish to see the internal situation develop democratically in the light of the 1990 election result. This would enable Burma to play a more constructive role in the international community, consistent with its traditions and responsibilities and in the interest of peace and development in the South-East Asia region.

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ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PERIODIC AND GENUINE ELECTIONS

Letter dated 15 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English and French, the text of the statements on Haiti issued by the European Community and its 12 member States on 28 December 1990 and 8 January 1991 (see annexes I and II).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

Statement on the elections in Haiti published on 28 December 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The European Community and its member States welcome the fair and orderly manner in which the recent elections in Haiti have been conducted, as well as the election of Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the presidency.

This expression of the people's will through the democratic process has the potential to be a major breakthrough in Haiti's long struggle towards the establishment of a society built on the rule of law, respect for human rights and the promotion of social justice and economic progress.

The Community and its member States, which under the Lomé Convention have significant links with Haiti, are ready to support the efforts of the Government that will be set up in the wake of the elections, to promote political, economic and social progress in that country.

ANNEX II

Statement on Haiti published on 8 January 1991 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The European Community and its member States unreservedly condemn the violent seizure of power in Haiti by Mr. Roger Lafontant during the night of 6 to 7 January 1991. This constituted a flagrant violation of the popular will, freely expressed in the presidential elections of last December.

The European Community and its member States are glad that democratic legality has prevailed, and the position of the elected president been upheld, with the help of the country's civil and military authorities.